

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01163

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: F16L 11/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: F16L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SE 368449 B (FRANKISCHE ISOLIERROHR- U. METALLWAREN-WERKE GEBR. KIRCHNER), 1 July 1974 (01.07.74), figure 3 --	1,5,6
X	US 3050087 A (D.M. CAPLAN), 21 August 1962 (21.08.62), figures 1-3 --	1,5,6
X	US 3318335 A (C.M. HELLER), 9 May 1967 (09.05.67), figures 1-34 --	1,5,6,10
X	US 5397157 A (HEMPEL ET AL), 14 March 1995 (14.03.95), figure 1 --	1,5,6

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.
  See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents	"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance	"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
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"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)	"&" document member of the same patent family
"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means	
"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed	

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 Sept. 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 -10- 2000

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

 Swedish Patent Office  
 Box 5055, S-102 42 STOCKHOLM  
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01163

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SE 403564 B (AB ELECTROLUX), 28 August 1978 (28.08.78)  -----  -----	

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**  
Information on patent family members

01/08/00

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01163

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
SE 368449 B	01/07/74	AU 466415 B AU 3712671 A DE 2104294 A FR 2124718 A GB 1370679 A	30/10/75 28/06/73 03/08/72 22/09/72 16/10/74
US 3050087 A	21/08/62	NONE	
US 3318335 A	09/05/67	NONE	
US 5397157 A	14/03/95	DE 4310510 A,C JP 2766180 B JP 7055003 A	06/10/94 18/06/98 03/03/95
SE 403564 B	28/08/78	BE 851228 A DE 2705335 A GB 1516612 A SE 7601503 A	31/05/77 18/08/77 05/07/78 12/08/77

**PCT**  
REQUEST

The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty

For receiving Office use only	
<b>PCT/SE 00 / 0 1 1 6 3</b>	
International Application No.	
0 6 -06- 2000	
International Filing Date	
<b>The Swedish Patent Office</b> <b>PCT International Application</b>	
Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"	
Applicant's or agent's file reference (if desired)(12 characters maximum)	<b>2006531</b>

<b>Box No. I</b>	<b>TITLE OF INVENTION</b>		
	"HOSE"		
<b>Box No. II</b>	<b>APPLICANT</b>		
Name and address: (Family name followed by given name; for a legal entity, full official designation. The address must include postal code and name of country. The country of the address indicated in this Box is the applicant's State (that is, country) of residence if no State of residence is indicated below.)		<input type="checkbox"/> This person is also inventor.	
ABA OF SWEDEN AB P.O. Box 100 SE-334 00 ANDERSTORP SWEDEN		Telephone No.	
		Facsimile No.	
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This person is applicant for the purposes of: <input type="checkbox"/> all designated States <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> all designated States except the United States of America <input type="checkbox"/> the United States of America only <input type="checkbox"/> the States indicated in the Supplemental Box			
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RYHMAN, Morgan Dikesgatan 14 SE-334 00 ANDERSTORP SWEDEN		<input type="checkbox"/> applicant only <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> applicant and inventor <input type="checkbox"/> inventor only (If this check-box is marked, do not fill in below.)	
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**Box No. V DESIGNATION OF STATES**

The following designations are hereby made under Rule 4.9(a) (mark the applicable check-boxes; at least one must be marked):

**Regional Patent**

- AP ARIPO Patent:** GH Ghana, GM Gambia, KE Kenya, LS Lesotho, MW Malawi, SD Sudan, SL Sierra Leone, SZ Swaziland, TZ United Republic of Tanzania, UG Uganda, ZW Zimbabwe, and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Harare Protocol and of the PCT
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**National Patent (if other kind of protection or treatment desired, specify on dotted line):**

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| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KE Kenya                                 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VN Viet Nam                                  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KG Kyrgyzstan                            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YU Yugoslavia                                |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KP Democratic People's Republic of Korea | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZA South Africa                              |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> KR Republic of Korea +Utility Model      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ZW Zimbabwe                                  |

Check-boxes reserved for designating States which have become party to the PCT after issuance of this sheet:

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- AG Antigua and Barbuda**

**Precautionary Designation Statement:** In addition to the designations made above, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all other designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) indicated in the Supplemental Box as being excluded from the scope of this statement. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit. (Confirmation (including fees) must reach the receiving Office within the 15-month time limit.)

Sheet No. 3

Box No. VI PRIORITY CLAIM		<input type="checkbox"/> Further priority claims are indicated in the Supplement Box.		
Filing date of earlier application (day/month/year)	Number of earlier application	Where earlier application is:		
		national application: country	regional application:* regional Office	international application: receiving Office
item (1) 29 June 1999	9902452-3	SWEDEN		
item (2) 8 October 1999	9903626-1	SWEDEN		
item (3)				

The receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau a certified copy of the earlier application(s) (only if the earlier application was filed with the Office which for the purposes of the present international application is the receiving Office) identified above as item(s): **1 and 2**

\* Where the earlier application is an ARIPO application, it is mandatory to indicate in the Supplemental Box at least one country party to the Paris Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property for which that earlier application was filed (Rule 4.10(b)(ii)). See Supplemental Box.

**Box No. VII INTERNATIONAL SEARCHING AUTHORITY**

Choice of International Searching Authority (ISA) (If two or more International Authorities are competent to carry out the international search, indicate the Authority chosen; the two-letter code may be used):	Request to use results of earlier search; reference to that search (if an earlier search has been carried out by or requested from the International Searching Authority):		
	Date (day/month/year)	Number	Country (or regional Office)
ISA / SE	29.06.99	SE 99/00912	SWEDEN
	6.10.99	15.12.99	SE 99/01597 SWEDEN <i>rolse</i>

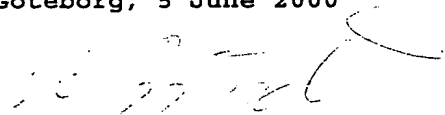
**Box No. VIII CHECK LIST; LANGUAGE OF FILING**

<p>This international application contains the following number of sheets:</p> <p>request : 3 ✓</p> <p>description (excluding sequence listing part) : 7 ✓</p> <p>claims : 3 ✓</p> <p>abstract : 1 ✓</p> <p>drawings : 3 ✓</p> <p>sequence listing part of description :</p> <p><b>Total number of sheets : 17</b></p>	<p>This international application is accompanied by the item(s) marked below:</p> <p>1. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fee calculation sheet</p> <p>2. <input type="checkbox"/> separate signed power of attorney</p> <p>3. <input type="checkbox"/> copy of general power of attorney; reference No., if any:</p> <p>4. <input type="checkbox"/> statement explaining lack of signature</p> <p>5. <input type="checkbox"/> priority document(s) identified in Box No. VI as item(s):</p> <p>6. <input type="checkbox"/> translation of international applications into (language):</p> <p>7. <input type="checkbox"/> separate indications concerning deposited microorganism or other biological material</p> <p>8. <input type="checkbox"/> nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing in computer readable form</p> <p>9. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> other (specify): <b>ITS, Copy of official action</b></p>
<p>Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract: <b>1</b></p>	<p>Language of filing of the international application: <b>Swedish</b></p>

**Box No. IX SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT OR AGENT**

Next to each signature, indicate the name of the person signing and the capacity in which the person signs (if such capacity is not obvious from reading the request).

Göteborg, 5 June 2000



**Bo Lindberg**

**Authorised Representative / AWAPATENT AB**

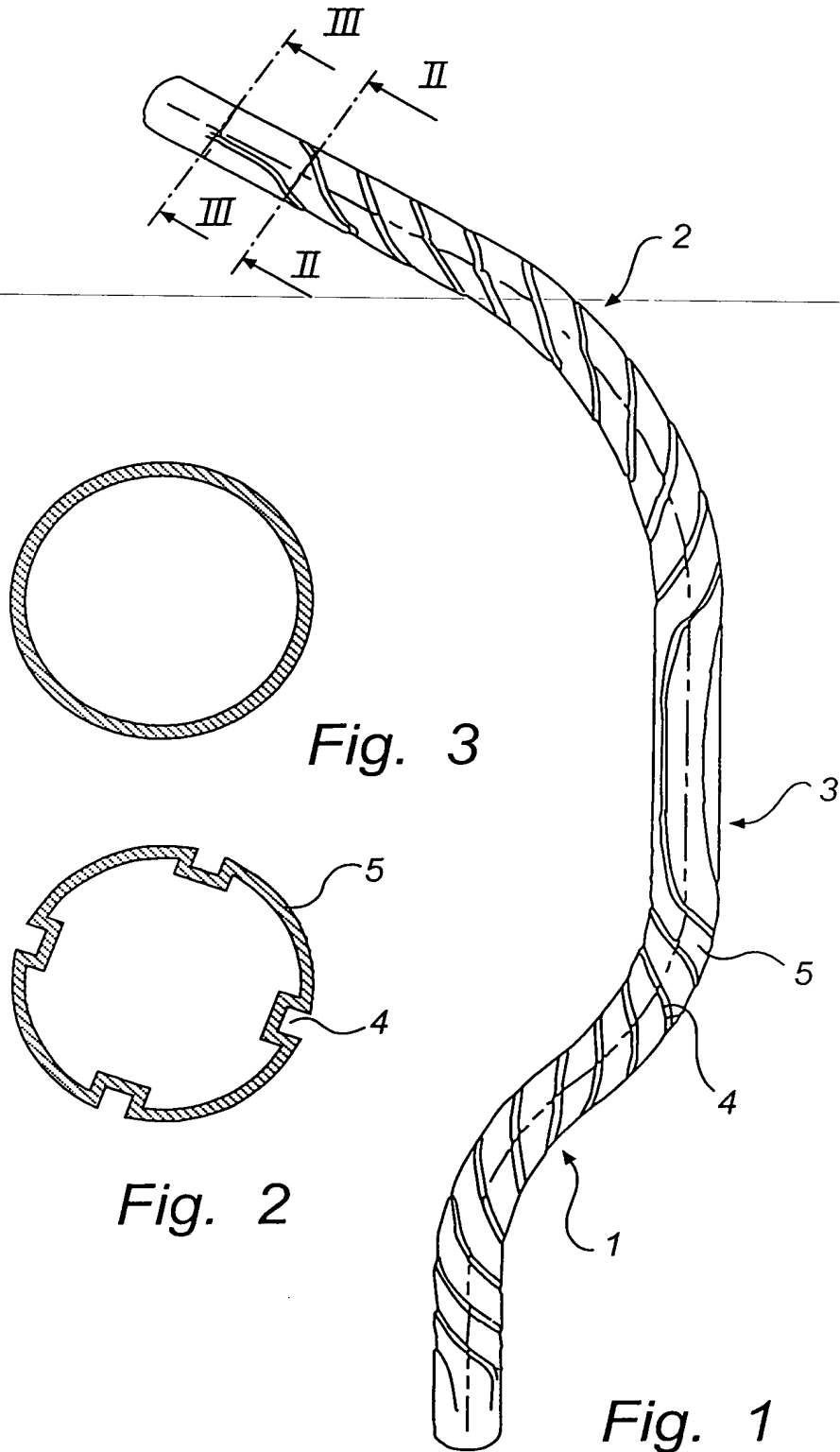
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1. Date of actual receipt of the Purported international application: <b>0 6 -06- 2000</b>	2. Drawings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> received: <input type="checkbox"/> not received:
3. Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but Timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application:	
4. Date of timely receipt of the required Corrections under PCT Article 11(2):	
5. International Searching Authority (if two or more are competent): ISA/ <i>SE</i>	6. <input type="checkbox"/> Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid.

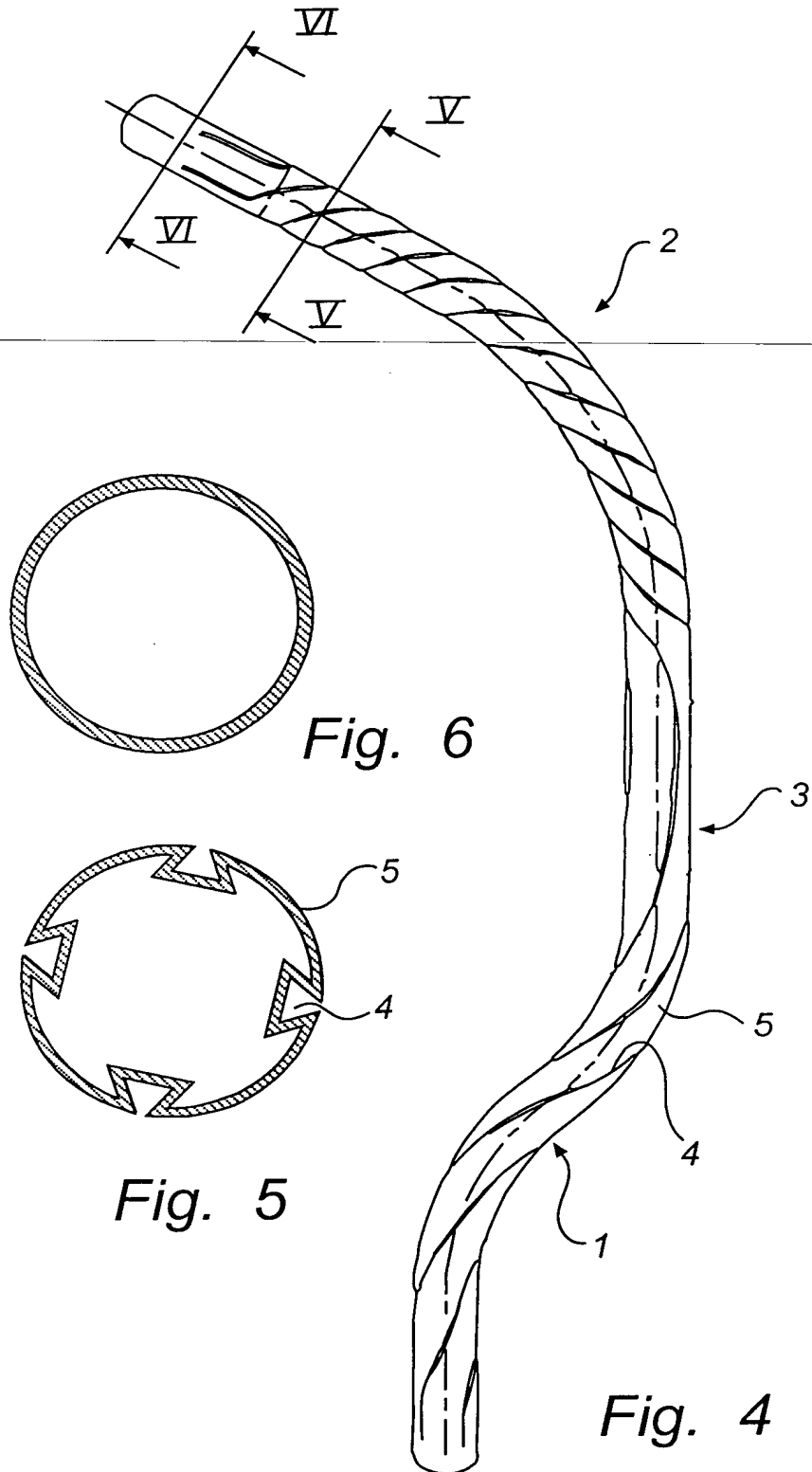
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1/3



2/3





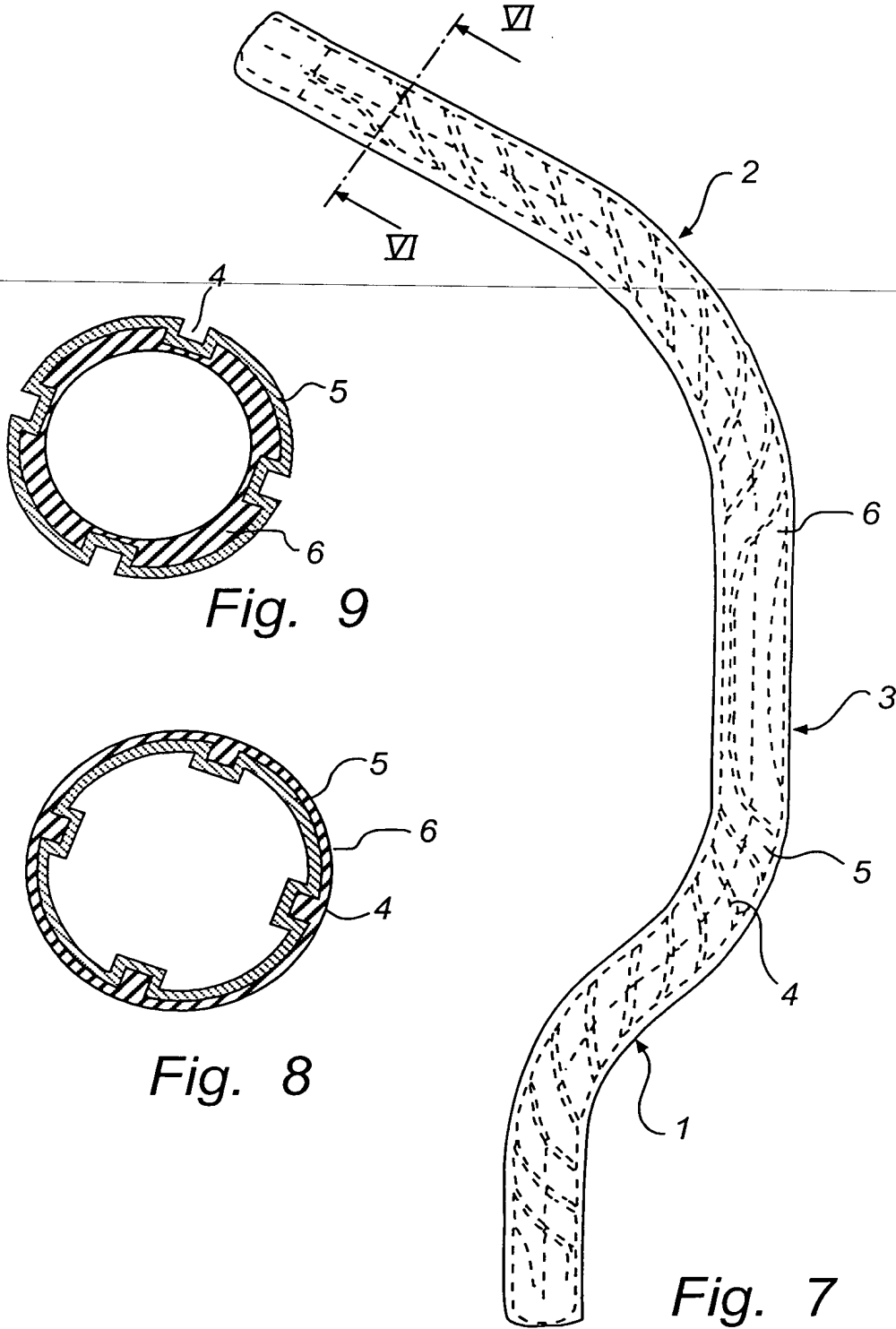


Fig. 9

Fig. 8

Fig. 7

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Kontor/Handläggare  
Göteborg/Maria Holm

ABA OF SWEDEN AB

Ansökningsnr

Vår referens

SE-2006045

1

SLANGTekniskt område

Föreliggande uppfinning avser en mediumupptagande slang, företrädesvis för tryckmedium och för användning i exempelvis motorrum, varvid slangens vägg innefattar

5 åtminstone ett väggdelparti, vilket är sammanbundet med åtminstone ett expansionsparti för att bilda en kontinuerlig slangmantel. Slangens omkrets är varierbar mellan ett minsta värde, då expansionspartiet är oexpanderat, och ett största värde, då expansionspartiet

10 är maximalt expanderat.

Uppfinningen avser även ett förfarande för tillverkning av en sådan slang.

Bakgrundsteknik

15 Slangar av det slag som används i motorrum utsätts för varierande påverkan från omgivningen. De kan till exempel utsättas för tryck, inifrån eller utifrån, eller för relativt kraftiga vibrationer, då motorn är i drift. Utrymmet för slangar i motorrum och dylikt är vanligtvis

20 starkt begränsat. För att få en utrymmesmässigt kompakt motorenhet krävs ofta att slangarna har förformats och krökts i bestämda riktningar för att passas in mellan motorns övriga delar. Ett bekymmer finns dock i det att slangen, då den trycksätts, tenderar att förflyttas eller

25 bukta ut i motorrummet. Den kan därvid komma att anligga mot andra delar av motorkroppen, som t ex på grund av sin temperatur är skadliga för slangen. Denna situation kan även uppstå då slangen vibrerar när motorn är i drift. Både trycksättning och vibrationer är dessutom

30 påfrestande för slangens infästning i motorenheten.

Det finns idag ett flertal slangar som har någon typ av bälgkonstruktion vid ändarna, för att på så sätt minska vibrationerna vid slangens infästning. Dessa

inverkar dock inte på rörelsen hos de olika delarna av slangens i stort, utan dessa är fortfarande väsentligen fria och kan stöta emot näraliggande föremål.

En sådan slang visas t ex i EP 0 791 775, där  
5 flexibla partier vid slangens ändar kombineras med ett stelt slangparti i slangens mitt. Vid slangändarna tas vibrationer upp i slangens längdriktning, men för övrigt får slangens röra sig fritt.

#### 10 Sammanfattning av uppfinningen

Ovanstående problem löses enligt uppfinningen med en slang av det inledningsvis nämnda slaget, varvid slangens sagda expansionsparti sträcker sig i slangens tvär- och längdriktning, varvid, när omkretsen ökar och expansions-  
15 partiet expanderar, delpartierna förskjuts relativt varandra både i slangens tvär- och längdriktning.

Genom att expansionspartiet sträcker sig i slangens tvär- och längdriktning, kommer väggdelpartierna att för-  
skjutas i både tvär- och längdriktningen vid t ex tryck-  
20 sättning av slangens. Partiernas rörelseriktning vid trycksättning kan på så sätt styras, så att slangens inte riskerar att vidröra andra komponenter i t ex en motor-  
enhet. Expansionspartiet kan sträcka sig först i den ena, sedan den andra riktningen, eller diagonalt över slangens  
25 tvär- och längdriktning. Även vibrationer kommer effektivt att dämpas på önskat vis, då väggdelspartiets vibrationsrörelse upptas av expansionspartiet. Väggdelpartiet, och därmed slangens, kan därmed styras på önskat vis även vid vibrationer.

30 Väggdel- och expansionspartierna kan om så önskas ha olika utformning i olika delar längs slangens för att vid expansion eller vibration av slangens styra de olika delarnas rörelseriktning på önskat vis. Väggdel- och expansionspartiernas inbördes förhållanden kan likaledes  
35 vara olika i olika delar längs slangens.

Vid en sådan slang som är förformad till en viss sträckning i längdriktningen, såsom ofta är fallet med

slangar avsedda för motorrum, är företrädesvis utformningen av, och de inbördes förhållandena mellan, vägg- och expansionspartierna i slangmanteln i varje del av slangens förform i respektive del. En och samma förformade slang kan således med fördel vara försedd med olika utformning av expanderings- och väggdelpartier.

Expansionspartiet kan företrädesvis utgöras av en rilla i slangmanteln, då denna befinner sig i oexpanderat tillstånd. En sådan rilla är relativt enkel att utforma, genom ett utförande där expansionspartiet är bildat i enhet med väggdelpartiet. Dess expansionsförmåga kan dessutom styras med hjälp av utformningen av dess tvärsnitt.

Företrädesvis är rillan spiralformigt vriden räknat i slangens längdriktning. Spiralformen innebär direkt att expansionspartiet är riktat både i slangens tvär- och längdriktning. Tryck och stötar i bägge riktningarna tas därför effektivt upp av slangens.

Den spiralformade rillans antal varv per längdenhet av slangens kan varieras för önskad styrning av slangens. Den kan även ha har olika vridningsriktning i olika delar av slangens, eller olika tvärsnittsutformning i olika delar av slangens. Variationsmöjligheterna är således många.

Företrädesvis har slangens ett eller flera expansionspartier, vilka är fördelade längs slangmantelns omkrets, för en god fördelning av tryck- och/eller stötutjämnningen i varje enskilt fall.

Uppfinningen avser även ett förfarande för tillverkning av en slang enligt uppfinningen, varvid slangmaterialet strängsprutas. Förutom slangmaterialet och tillsammans med detta strängsprutas ett formmaterial (6), vilket är utformat för att bilda förform åt slangmaterialet för önskad konfiguration av expansionspartier och väggdelpartier. Denna förform tjänar till att underlätta strängsprutningsförfarandet. Då

slangmaterialet, före uppblåsning, har en relativt liten diameter, föreligger stor risk för att delar av slangens fäster samman med varandra. Detta gäller särskilt expansionspartierna, vars dimensioner i oupplåst skick är  
5 relativt små. Av formmaterialet (6) bildas vid strängsprutningen en stödform med expansions- och väggdelar, vilken förhindrar problem med formning av slangmaterialet.

Formmaterialet är lämpligen anordnat vid  
10 slangmaterialets yttre periferi, vilket ger praktiska fördelar vid förfarandet.

Företrädesvis är formmaterialet ansamlat i de partier av slangmaterialet som är avsett att bilda expansionspartier. Dessa partier utgör vanligen formade  
15 partier som exempelvis rillor. Den buktform som krävs av slangens skapas därvid genom en upphöjning i formmaterialet, alltså ett tjockare parti av formmaterial.

Formmaterialet kan med fördel utgöras av ett elastiskt material, vilket sträcker sig kring  
20 slangmaterialets periferi. Formmaterialet i den färdiga slangens kommer då att vara anordnat kring slangmaterialets periferi och åstadkommer en slät ytteryta för slangens. Elasticiteten i materialet tjänar till att möjliggöra att expansionspartierna fortfarande skall  
25 kunna anta ett oexpanderat och ett expanderat läge. En slät ytteryta kring slangens är en fördel, då den är lättare att hålla ren än en slang med exponerade expansionspartier. Slangen är då kring sin omkrets försedd med ett elastiskt material.

30

#### Kort beskrivning av ritningarna

Fig 1 visar en utföringsform av en slang enligt uppfinningen.

Fig 2 visar ett tvärsnitt längs linjen II-II av  
35 slangens i fig 1.

Fig 3 visar ett tvärsnitt längs linjen III-III av slangens i fig 1.

Fig 4 visar en andra utföringsform av en slang enligt uppfinningen.

5 Fig 5 visar ett tvärsnitt längs linjen V-V av slangen i fig 4.

Fig 6 visar ett tvärsnitt längs linjen VI-VI av slangen i fig 4.

Fig 7 visar en tredje utföringsform av en slang enligt uppfinningen.

10 Fig 8 visar ett tvärsnitt längs linjen VII-VII av slangen i fig 7.

Fig 9 visar ett tvärsnitt av ytterligare en utföringsform av en slang enligt uppfinningen.

15 Beskrivning av föredragna utföringsformer

I fig 1 visas en föredragen utföringsform av en slang enligt uppfinningen. Slangen är förformad med ett flertal krökar 1, 2 och ett rakare mittparti 3. Slangens mantelyta är försedd med rillor 4, vilka sträcker sig  
20 längs slangen. I den första krökta delen 1 av slangen är rillorna 4 vridna i spiral i riktning längs slangen. I detta parti 1 kan stötar såväl som tryck tas upp i flera riktningar. I det andra, raka 3 partiet av slangen är spiralens varv per längdenhet betydligt mindre, så liten  
25 att rillan 4 sträcker sig väsentligen utmed slangen. Vid mitten av det raka partiet 3 byter rillspiralen 4 riktning kring slangen för att i denna nya riktning återigen bilda en spiral med ett högre antal varv per längdenhet i den sista, utsvängda delen 2 av slangen.

30 Slangens tvärsnitt visas i fig 2. Här ses rillornas 4 tvärsnittsutformning som väsentligen rektangulär. Fyra rillor 4 är anordnade jämt fördelade längs slangens omkrets med väggdelpartier 5 däremellan. Vid ett av ändpartierna av slangen är denna slät och utan rillor 4,  
35 såsom visas i fig 3.

I fig 4 visas en annan utföringsform av en slang enligt uppfinningen. Rillornas 4 spiralform är

väsentligen lik den för slangen i fig 1. Rillornas 4 tvärsnittsform är däremot annorlunda, vilket framgår av fig 5. Rillorna 4 bildar här en spetsigare vinkel mot väggdelpartierna 5 och mellan rillans egna väggar. Denna  
5 utformning kan, om den är utförd i samma material som utföringsformen i fig 1, uppta större tryck och vibrationer än utföringsformen i fig 1, på grund av att rillorna har större expansionsförmåga.

I fig 7-8 visas en slang enligt uppfinningen vilken  
10 är försedd med ett elastiskt formmaterial kring sin periferi. Formmaterialet tjänar under tillverkning av slangen medelst strängsprutning till att ge slangen den önskade formen med expansions- och väggpartier. I denna utföringsform har ett elastiskt formmaterial använts,  
15 vilket är fast anordnat vid slangen och åstadkommer en slät yta. Den släta ytan kan vara fördelaktig för att skydda slangen mot nedsmutsning. Det elastiska materialet hindrar dock inte den relativa rörligheten mellan partierna nämnvärt. Det är även möjligt att använda ett  
20 formmaterial vilket tvättas bort då slangen är färdig. Ett sådant formmaterial skulle endast användas vid strängsprutningen och därefter avlägsnas från slangen. Slutresultatet blir då en slang enligt exempelvis fig 1-3.

25 Det är också möjligt att placera ett elastiskt material kring slangens inre periferi. Detta ger samma tillverkningsmässiga fördelar som de vilka nämnts ovan, och ger även slangen en slät insida, vilket eventuellt kan vara fördelaktigt för flödet genom slangen.  
30 Tvärsnittet genom en sådan utföringsform av en slang enligt uppfinningen visas i fig 9.

Många utföringsformer utöver de här visade är naturligtvis möjliga. Slangarnas liksom rillornas 4 former kan varieras på många sätt. I stället för rillor  
35 kan expansionspartierna vara utförda på något annat vis, förutsatt att tillräcklig expansionsförmåga erhålls. Exempelvis kan expansionspartierna 4 vara tillverkade av

ett elastiskt material vilket är sammansatt med väggdelspartierna 5 eller av ett försvagat område, som genom sin tunnare vägg tjocklek blir mer elastiskt än de omgivande väggdelspartierna 5. Genom att variera

5 ovanstående olika parametrar kan således slangpartierna fås att förskjutas i önskad riktning vid trycksättning eller vibrationer. Givetvis kan även slangens förform ha en annan utformning, beroende på slangens ändamål. Det skall även noteras att en slang enligt uppfinningen tack  
10 vare expansionspartierna kan fås flexibel. Även flexibilitetens riktning är då beroende av expansionspartiernas 4 och väggdelspartiernas 5 inbördes förhållande.

Man kan även tänka sig att slangar enligt  
15 uppfinningen är försedda med vissa delar som är helt utan vibrationsupptagande anordningar.

Även om de ovan beskrivna utföringsformerna utgör slangar med varierande vridningsriktning för rillan i olika delar av slangens, är det möjligt att ha samma  
20 vridningsriktning längs hela slangens. Tvärsnittsutföringen kan likaledes vara varierande eller konstant längs slangens, beroende på det enskilda fallets krav. Slangen kan ha ett eller flera expansionspartier, vilka kan vara jämnt eller oregelbundet anordnade.

25 Man kan även tänka sig slangar där ett elastiskt material är anordnat både på slangens yttre och dess inre periferi. Anordnandet av elastiskt material kan därvid optimeras både för tillverkning av slangens, för flöde genom densamma samt för rengöring. Rillornas inverkan på  
30 flödet genom slangens kan eventuellt utnyttjas för att styra detsamma.



PATENTKRAV

1. Mediumupptagande slang, företrädesvis för tryck-  
medium och för användning i exempelvis motorrum, varvid  
5 slangens vägg innefattar åtminstone ett väggdelparti (5),  
vilket är sammanbundet med åtminstone ett expansionsparti  
(4) för att bilda en kontinuerlig slangmantel, så att  
slangens omkrets är varierbar mellan ett minsta värde, då  
expansionspartiet (4) är oexpanderat, och ett största  
10 värde, då expansionspartiet (4) är maximalt expanderat,  
k ä n n e t e c k n a d a v att sagda expansionsparti  
(4) sträcker sig i slangens tvär- och längdriktning,  
varvid, när omkretsen ökar och expansionspartiet (4) ex-  
panderar, väggdelpartierna (5) förskjuts relativt varan-  
15 dra både i slangens tvär- och längdriktning.

2. Mediumupptagande slang enligt krav 1, k ä n -  
n e t e c k n a d a v att väggdel- och expansions-  
partierna (5, 4) har olika utformning i olika delar (1,  
2, 3) längs slangens för att vid expansion eller vibration  
20 av slangens styra de olika delarnas (1, 2, 3) rörelse-  
riktning på önskat vis.

3. Mediumupptagande slang enligt krav 1 eller 2,  
k ä n n e t e c k n a d a v att väggdel- och expansions-  
partiernas (5, 4) inbördes förhållanden är olika i olika  
25 delar längs slangens (1, 2, 3), för att vid expansion av  
slangen styra de olika delarnas (1, 2, 3) rörelseriktning  
på önskat vis.

4. Mediumupptagande slang enligt något av kraven 1-  
3, k ä n n e t e c k n a d a v att slangens är förformad  
30 till en viss sträckning i längdriktningen och att utform-  
ningen av, och de inbördes förhållandena mellan, väggdel-  
och expansionspartierna (5, 4) i slangmanteln i varje del  
av slangens är anpassad till slangens förform i respektive  
del (1, 2, 3) av slangens.

5. Mediumupptagande slang enligt något av kraven 1-4, kännetecknad av att expansionspartiet utgörs av en rilla i slangmanteln, då denna befinner sig i oexpanderat tillstånd.

5 6. Mediumupptagande slang enligt krav 5, kännetecknad av att rillan är spiralformigt vriden räknat i slangens längdriktning.

7. Mediumupptagande slang enligt krav 6, kännetecknad av att den spiralformiga rillan har ett varierande antal varv per längdenhet av slangen.

8. Mediumupptagande slang enligt något av kraven 6-7, kännetecknad av att den spiralformiga rillan har olika vridningsriktning i olika delar av slangen.

15 9. Mediumupptagande slang enligt något av kraven 6-8, kännetecknad av att rillans tvärsnittsutformning är olika i olika delar av slangen.

10 10. Mediumupptagande slang enligt något av kraven 1-9, kännetecknad av att slangen har minst två expansionspartier, vilka är jämt fördelade längs slangmantelns omkrets.

11. Mediumupptagande slang enligt något av kraven 1-10, kännetecknad av att slangen har fyra väggdelpartier förutom fyra expansionspartier vilka är växelvis anordnade längs slangmantelns omkrets.

12. Förfarande för tillverkning av en slang enligt krav 1, varvid slangmaterialet strängsprutas, kännetecknat av att förutom slangmaterialet och tillsammans med detta strängsprutas ett formmaterial, vilket är utformat för att bilda förform åt slangmaterialet för önskad konfiguration av expansionspartier och väggdelspartier.

13. Förfarande enligt krav 12, varvid formmaterialet är anordnat vid slangmaterialets yttre periferi.

35 14. Förfarande enligt något av kraven 12 eller 13, varvid formmaterialet är ansamlat i de partier av slangmaterialet som är avsett att bilda expansionspartier.

15. Förfarande enligt något av kraven 12-14, varvid formmaterialet utgörs av ett elastiskt material, vilket sträcker sig kring slangmaterialets periferi.

5 16. Förfarande enligt krav 15, varvid formmaterialet i den färdiga slangen är anordnad kring slangmaterialets periferi och åstadkommer en slät ytteryta för slangen.

17. Förfarande enligt något av kraven 12-15, varvid formmaterialet avlägsnas från slangmaterialet för bildande av den färdiga slangen.

10 18. Förfarande enligt krav 17, varvid formmaterialet har egenskapen att det kan tvättas bort från slangmaterialet.

15 19. Slang enligt något av kraven 1-11, varvid slangen kring sin omkrets är försedd med ett elastiskt material.

20. Slang enligt något av kraven 1-11, varvid slangen kring sin inre periferi är försedd med ett elastiskt material.

SAMMANFATTNING

Föreliggande uppfinning avser en mediumupptagande slang, företrädesvis för tryckmedium och för användning i till exempel en motorenhet, varvid slangens vägg  
5 innefattar åtminstone ett väggdelparti (5). Väggdelpartiet (5) är sammanbundet med åtminstone ett expansionsparti (4) för att bilda en kontinuerlig slangmantel, så att slangens omkrets är varierbar mellan ett minsta värde, då expansionspartiet (4) är  
10 oexpanderat, och ett största värde, då expansionspartiet (4) är maximalt expanderat. Sagda expansionsparti (4) sträcker sig i slangens tvär- och längdriktning, varvid, när omkretsen ökar och expansionspartiet (4) expanderar, väggdelpartierna (5) förskjuts relativt varandra både i  
15 slangens tvär- och längdriktning.

Uppfinningen avser även ett förfarande för tillverkning av en sådan slang.

Publiceringsbild: fig 1

20

PATENT  
0104-0374P

IN THE U.S. PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: RYHMAN, Morgan Conf.:  
Appl. No.: New Group:  
Filed: December 28, 2001 Examiner:  
For: HOSE

LETTER

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, DC 20231

December 28, 2001

Sir:

The PTO is requested to use the amended sheets/claims attached hereto (*which correspond to Article 19 amendments or to claims attached to the International Preliminary Examination Report (Article 34)*) during prosecution of the above-identified national phase PCT application.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies, to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 02-2448 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. § 1.16 or under 37 C.F.R. § 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

BIRCH, STEWART, KOLASCH & BIRCH, LLP

By   
Joe McKinney Muncy, #32,334

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Attachments

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference PC-2006531	<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b>	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/SE00/01163	International filing date ( <i>day/month/year</i> ) 06.06.2000	Priority date ( <i>day/month/year</i> ) 29.06.1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC <sup>7</sup> F16L 11/12		
Applicant ABA of Sweden AB et al		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 4 sheets, including this cover sheet.

This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e., sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 4 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I  Basis of the report
- II  Priority
- III  Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV  Lack of unity of invention
- V  Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI  Certain documents cited
- VII  Certain defects in the international application
- VIII  Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 16.01.2001	Date of completion of this report 11.07.2001
Name and mailing address of the IPEA/SE Patent- och registreringsverket Box 5055 S-102 42 STOCKHOLM Facsimile No. 08-667 72 88	Authorized officer Axel Lindhult / JA A Telephone No. 08-782 25 00

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE00/01163

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the elements of the international application:\*

- the international application as originally filed
- the description:
  - pages 1-7 , as originally filed
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , filed with the demand
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , filed with the letter of \_\_\_\_\_
- the claims:
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , as originally filed
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , as amended (together with any statement) under article 19
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , filed with the demand
  - pages 9-12 , filed with the letter of 04.07.2001
- the drawings:
  - pages 1-3 , as originally filed
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , filed with the demand
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , filed with the letter of \_\_\_\_\_
- the sequence listing part of the description:
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , as originally filed
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , filed with the demand
  - pages \_\_\_\_\_ , filed with the letter of \_\_\_\_\_

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language english which is:

- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- the language of the translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rules 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- contained in the international application in written form.
- filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4.  The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- the description, pages \_\_\_\_\_
- the claims, Nos. \_\_\_\_\_
- the drawings, sheet/fig \_\_\_\_\_

5.  This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed, as indicated in the Supplemental Box (Rule 70.2 (c)).\*\*

\* Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17).

\*\* Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item I and annexed to this report.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No.

PCT/SE00/01163

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Claims	<u>1-19</u>	YES
	Claims	_____	NO
Inventive step (IS)	Claims	<u>1-19</u>	YES
	Claims	_____	NO
Industrial applicability (IA)	Claims	<u>1-19</u>	YES
	Claims	_____	NO

**2. Citations and explanations (Rule 70.7)**

- D1: SE 368449 B
- D2: SE 403564 B
- D3: US 3050087 A
- D4: US 3318335 A
- D5: US 5397157 A

The invention relates to a medium-carrying hose, preferably for pressure medium and for use in, for example, engine compartments. The invention also relates to a method for manufacturing such a hose.

One problem with a hose assembled in an engine compartment is that the hose, when pressurised, tends to move or bulge in the engine compartment. The hose may then abut against other parts of the engine body, which for instance because of their temperature may damage the hose.

The object of the invention is to solve said problem by a hose provided with expansion portions extending in the transverse and the longitudinal direction of the hose. The direction of motion of the portions during pressurising can thus be controlled, so that there is no risk of the hose touching other components in, for example, an engine unit.

The principal cited document D3 (refer to figures 1 and 3) discloses a medium-carrying hose, that has a wall portion 30 which is connected with expansion portions (the parts between the corrugations 31) to form a continuous hose casing. The circumference of the expansion portions must be variable. Said expansion portions extend in the transverse and the longitudinal direction of the hose (refer to fig. 1). Wall portions must be displaced relative to each other in the transverse as well as the longitudinal direction of the hose as the circumference increases and the expansion portions expand.

.../...



**Supplemental Box**

(To be used when the space in any of the preceding boxes is not sufficient)

Continuation of: V.

In comparison, the hose described in claim 1 of the present invention differs from the hoses according to the cited documents in that the wall and expansion portions "...are differently formed in different parts (1, 2, 3) along the hose in order to control, during expansion or vibration of the hose, the direction of motion of the different parts (1, 2, 3) in a desirable manner."

The method of manufacturing the hose according to claim 1 and described in claim 13 differs from the cited methods "...by extruding, in addition to the hose material and together with this, a form material, which is adapted to be a preform for the hose material for the desired configuration of the expansion portions and wall portions."

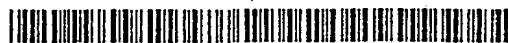
Consequently, the medium-carrying hose and the method according to claims 1 and 13 fulfil the requirement of novelty according to PCT Article 33(2).

It would not be obvious to a person skilled in art to apply the features from the cited documents and thus arrive at a hose and a method as stated in claims 1 and 13. Therefore, the subject matter of these claims fulfils the requirement of inventive step according to PCT Article 33(3).

Claims 1 and 13 also fulfil the requirement of industrial applicability according to PCT Article 33(4).

Dependent claims 2-12 and 14-19 disclose further features of the invention according to claims 1 and 13, and fulfil the requirements of novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability according to PCT Article 33(2,3,4).

(19) World Intellectual Property Organization  
International Bureau



(43) International Publication Date  
4 January 2001 (04.01.2001)

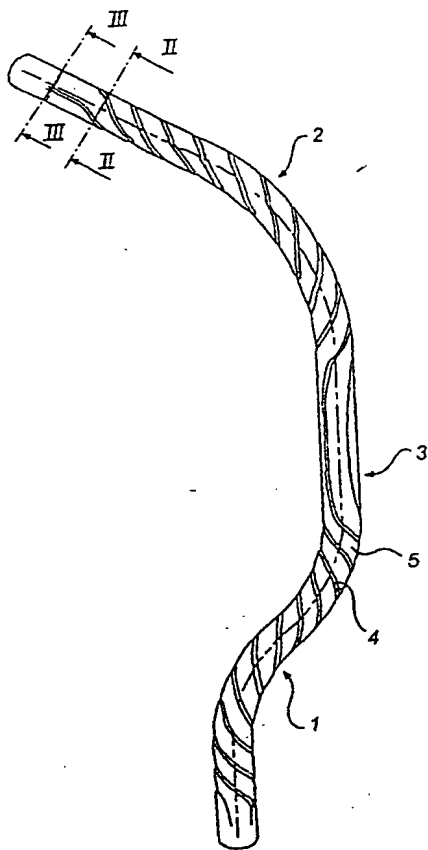
PCT

(10) International Publication Number  
WO 01/01029 A1

- (51) International Patent Classification<sup>7</sup>: F16L 11/12 (72) Inventor; and  
(75) Inventor/Applicant (for US only): RYHMAN, Morgan [SE/SE]; Dikesgatan 14, S-334 00 Anderstorp (SE).
- (21) International Application Number: PCT/SE00/01163
- (22) International Filing Date: 6 June 2000 (06.06.2000) (74) Agent: AWAPATENT AB; Box 11394, S-404 28 Göteborg (SE).
- (25) Filing Language: Swedish
- (26) Publication Language: English (81) Designated States (national): AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AT (utility model), AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, CZ (utility model), DE, DE (utility model), DK, DK (utility model), DM, DZ, EE, EE (utility model), ES, FI, FI (utility model), GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KR (utility model), KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SK (utility model), SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW.
- (30) Priority Data:  
9902452-3 29 June 1999 (29.06.1999) SE  
9903626-1 8 October 1999 (08.10.1999) SE
- (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): ABA OF SWEDEN AB [SE/SE]; P.O. Box 100, S-334 00 Anderstorp (SE).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: HOSE



(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a medium-carrying hose, preferably for pressure medium and for use in, for instance, an engine unit, the wall of the hose comprising at least one wall portion (5). The wall portion (5) is connected with at least one expansion portion (4) to form a continuous hose casing, so that the circumference of the hose is variable between a minimum value, when the expansion portion (4) is unexpanded, and a maximum value, when the expansion portion (4) is maximally expanded. The expansion portion (4) extends in the transverse and the longitudinal direction of the hose, the wall portions (5) being displaced relative to each other both in the transverse and in the longitudinal direction of the hose as the circumference increases and the expansion portion (4) expands. The invention also relates to a method for manufacturing such a hose.



WO 01/01029 A1



(84) Designated States (*regional*): ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

**Published:**

— *With international search report.*

*For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.*

HOSEField of the Invention

The present invention relates to a medium-carrying hose, preferably for pressure medium and for use in e.g. engine compartments, the wall of the hose comprising at least one wall portion which is connected with at least one expansion portion to form a continuous hose casing. The circumference of the hose is variable between a minimum value, when the expansion portion is unexpanded, and a maximum value, when the expansion portion is maximally expanded.

The invention also relates to a method for manufacturing such a hose.

Background Art

Hoses of the type that is used in engine compartments are subjected to various effects of the surroundings. For instance, they can be subjected to pressure, from inside or from outside, or to relatively powerful vibrations as the engine is running. The space for hoses in motor compartments and the like is usually very limited. For an engine unit to be compact in terms of space, it is often necessary that the hoses be preformed and bent in given directions to fit between the other components of the engine. However there is one problem since the hose, when pressurised, tends to move or bulge in the engine compartment. The hose may then abut against other parts of the engine body, which for instance because of their temperature may damage the hose. This situation may also arise if the hose vibrates in the operation of the engine. Both pressurising and vibration besides cause a strain to the attachment of the hose in the engine unit.

There are today a plurality of hoses which have some kind of bellows structure at their ends, thereby reducing the vibrations in the attachment of the hose. However,

such bellow structures do not affect the motion of the various parts of the hose, which are still essentially free and can abut against neighbouring objects.

Such a hose is disclosed in e.g. EP 0 791 775, where  
5 flexible portions at the ends of the hose are combined with a rigid hose portion in the middle of the hose. Vibrations are absorbed in the longitudinal direction of the hose at the hose ends, but otherwise the hose is allowed to move freely.

10

### Summary of the Invention

According to the invention the above problems are solved by a hose of the type mentioned by way of intro-  
duction, the expansion portion of the tube extending  
15 in the transverse and the longitudinal direction of the hose, the wall portions being displaced relative to each other in the transverse as well as the longitudinal direction of the hose as the circumference increases and the expansion portion expands.

20 By the expansion portion extending in the transverse and the longitudinal direction of the hose, the wall portions will be displaced in the transverse as well as the longitudinal direction when, for instance, pressurising the hose. The direction of motion of the portions during  
25 pressurising can thus be controlled, so that there is no risk of the hose touching other components in, for example, an engine unit. The expansion portion can extend first in one then in other direction, or diagonally across the transverse and the longitudinal direction of  
30 the hose. Also vibrations will be efficiently damped in a desirable manner when the vibrating motion of the wall portion is absorbed by the expansion portion. This means that the wall portion, and thus the hose, can be controlled in a desirable manner also in case of vibrations.

35 The wall and expansion portions may, if desirable, be differently formed in different parts along the hose in order to control, during expansion or vibration of the

hose, the direction of motion of the different parts in a desirable manner. The relationships of the wall and expansion portions can also differ in different parts along the hose.

5 In such a hose, which is preformed to have a certain extent in the longitudinal direction, as is often the case of hoses intended for engine compartments, the design of, and the relationships of, the wall and expansion portions in the hose casing in each part of the hose  
10 ~~is preferably adapted to the preform of the hose in the~~ respective parts. One and the same preformed hose can thus advantageously be provided with differently formed expansion and wall portions.

Preferably the expansion portion may consist of a  
15 groove in the hose casing when this is in an unexpanded state. Such a groove is relatively easy to form by means of a design in which the expansion portion is formed in unity with the wall portion. The expansion of the groove can besides be controlled with the aid of the shape of  
20 its cross-section.

Preferably the groove is helically turned seen in the longitudinal direction of the hose. The helical shape means directly that the expansion portion is oriented  
25 both in the transverse and in the longitudinal direction of the hose. Pressure and shocks in both directions are therefore efficiently absorbed by the hose.

The number of turns of the helical groove per unit of length of the hose may be varied to control the hose as desired. The groove may also have different direction  
30 of turning in different parts of the hose, or different cross-sectional shape in different parts of the hose. This results in many possibilities of variation.

Preferably the hose has one or more expansion portions, which are distributed along the circumference of  
35 the hose casing, for satisfactory distribution of the pressure and/or shock equalisation in each individual case.

The invention also relates to a method for manufacturing a hose according to the invention, in which the hose material is extruded. In addition to the hose material and together with this, a form material is extruded which is adapted to be a preform for the hose material for the desired configuration of expansion portions and wall portions. This preform serves to facilitate the process of extrusion. When the hose material, before blowing, has a relatively small diameter, there is a great risk that parts of the hose adhere to each other. This concerns in particular the expansion portions whose dimensions in the non-blown state are relatively small. A supporting form with expansion and wall portions is formed of the form material during extrusion and prevents problems in the forming of the hose material.

The form material is suitably arranged along the outer circumference of the hose material, which gives practical advantages in the method.

Preferably the form material is accumulated in the portions of the hose material which are intended to form expansion portions. These portions usually constitute formed portions such as grooves. The bulging shape which is necessary for the hose is produced by means of an elevated portion in the form material, thus a thicker portion of form material.

The form material can advantageously consist of an elastic material which extends along the circumference of the hose material. The form material of the completed hose will then be arranged along the circumference of the hose material and provides a smooth outer face for the hose. The elasticity of the material serves to make it possible for the expansion portions still to assume an unexpanded and an expanded state. A smooth outer face round the hose is advantageous since it is easier to keep clean than a hose with exposed expansion portions. The hose is then along its circumference provided with an elastic material.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Fig. 1 shows an embodiment of a hose according to the invention.

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view along line II-II of the hose in Fig. 1.

Fig. 3 is a cross-sectional view along line III-III of the hose in Fig. 1.

Fig. 4 shows a second embodiment of a hose according to the invention.

Fig. 5 is a cross-sectional view along line V-V of the hose in Fig. 4.

Fig. 6 is a cross-sectional view along line VI-VI of the hose in Fig. 4.

Fig. 7 shows a third embodiment of a hose according to the invention.

Fig. 8 is a cross-sectional view along line VII-VII of the hose in Fig. 7.

Fig. 9 is a cross-sectional view of one more embodiment of a hose according to the invention.

Description of Preferred Embodiments

Fig. 1 illustrates a preferred embodiment of a hose according to the invention. The hose is preformed with a plurality of bends 1, 2 and a straight central portion 3. The circumferential surface of the hose is formed with grooves 4 which extend along the hose. In the first bent part 1 of the hose, the grooves 4 are helically turned along the hose. In this portion 1, shocks as well as pressure can be absorbed in several directions. In the second straight portion 3 of the hose, the number of turns of the helix per unit of length is considerably smaller, i.e. so small that the groove 4 extends essentially along the hose. In the middle of the straight portion 3, the helical groove 4 changes direction round the hose in order to form in this new direction a helix having a larger number of turns per unit of length in the last, bent part 2 of the hose.



The cross-section of the hose is shown in Fig. 2. Here the cross-sectional shape of the grooves 4 is essentially rectangular. Four grooves 4 are uniformly distributed along the circumference of the hose with wall portions 5 therebetween. In one of the end portions of the hose, the hose is smooth and without grooves 4, as shown in Fig. 3.

Fig. 4 shows another embodiment of a hose according to the invention. The helical shape of the grooves 4 is similar to that of the hose in Fig. 1. The cross-sectional shape of the grooves 4, however, is different, which is evident from Fig. 5. Here the grooves 4 form a more acute angle to the wall portions 5 and between the walls of the groove. This design can, if it is made of the same material as in the embodiment in Fig. 1, absorb greater pressure and more powerful vibrations than in the embodiment in Fig. 1 owing to the greater expansibility of the grooves.

Figs 7-8 show a hose according to the invention, which is provided with an elastic form material along its circumference. In the manufacture of the hose by extrusion, the form material serves to give the hose the desired form with expansion and wall portions. In this embodiment an elastic form material is used, which is fixedly arranged on the hose and provides a smooth surface. The smooth surface can be advantageous to protect the hose from dirt. The elastic material, however, does not significantly prevent the relative movability between the portions. It is also possible to use a form material which is washed away after the hose is completed. Such a form material would then be used only in the extrusion and then be removed from the hose. The final result will then be a hose according to, for example, Figs 1-3.

It is also possible to arrange an electric material along the inner circumference of the hose. This yields the same advantages in terms of manufacture as those mentioned above, and also gives the hose a smooth inside,

which may be advantageous for the flow through the hose. The cross-section of such an embodiment of a hose according to the invention is shown in Fig. 9.

It goes without saying that many embodiments in addition to those described above are feasible. The shapes of the hoses and the grooves 4 can be varied in many ways. Instead of having grooves, the expansion portions can be designed in some other fashion, provided that efficient expansibility is obtained. For instance, the expansion portions 4 can be made of an elastic material which is put together with the wall portions 5, or of a weakened area which owing to its thinner wall thickness will be more elastic than the surrounding wall portions 5. By varying the above different parameters, the hose portions can thus be made to be displaced in the desired direction in pressurising or in case of vibrations. Of course, the preform of the hose can also be of a different design, according to the purpose of the hose. It should also be noted that a hose according to the invention, thanks to the expansion portions, can be made flexible. Also the direction of the flexibility is then dependent on the relationship of the expansion portions 4 and the wall portions 5.

Hoses according to the invention may also be provided with certain parts without any vibration-absorbing arrangements whatever.

Although the embodiments described above constitute hoses with a groove having a varying direction of turning in different parts of the hose, it is possible to have the same direction of turning along the entire hose. The cross-sectional shape may also be varied or constant along the hose, according to the requirements in the individual case. The hose can have one or more expansion portions, which can be uniformly or irregularly arranged.

It is also possible to have hoses where an elastic material is arranged both on the outer and on the inner circumference of the hose. The arrangement of elastic

material can be optimised for manufacture of the hose, for the flow therethrough as well as for cleaning. The effect of the grooves on the flow through the hose can optionally be used to control the flow.

## CLAIMS

1. A medium-carrying hose, preferably for pressure  
5 medium and for use in e.g. engine compartments, the wall  
of the hose comprising at least one wall portion (5)  
which is connected with at least one expansion portion  
(4) to form a continuous hose casing, so that the circum-  
ference of the hose is variable between a minimum value,  
10 when the expansion portion (4) is unexpanded, and a maxi-  
mum value, when the expansion portion (4) is maximally  
expanded, characterised in that said expan-  
sion portion (4) extends in the transverse and the lon-  
gitudinal direction of the hose, the wall portions (5)  
15 being displaced relative to each other in the transverse  
as well as the longitudinal direction of the hose as the  
circumference increases and the expansion portion (4)  
expands.

2. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 1,  
20 characterised in that the wall and expansion  
portions (5, 4) are differently formed in different parts  
(1, 2, 3) along the hose in order to control, during  
expansion or vibration of the hose, the direction of  
motion of the different parts (1, 2, 3) in a desirable  
25 manner.

3. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 1 or 2,  
characterised in that the relationships of the  
wall and expansion portions (5, 4) are different in dif-  
ferent parts along the hose (1, 2, 3) in order to con-  
30 trol, during expansion of the hose, the direction of  
motion of the different parts (1, 2, 3) in a desirable  
manner.

4. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of  
claims 1-3, characterised in that the hose  
35 is preformed to have a certain extent in the longitudinal  
direction, and that the design of, and the relationships  
of, the wall and expansion portions (5, 4) in the hose

casing in each part of the hose is adapted to the preform of the hose in the respective parts (1, 2, 3) of the hose.

5       5. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of claims 1-4, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the expansion portion is a groove in the hose casing when this is in an unexpanded state.

10       6. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 5, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the groove is helically turned seen in the longitudinal direction of the hose.

      7. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 6, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the helical groove has a varying number of turns per unit of length of the hose.

15       8. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 6 or 7, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the helical groove has different direction of turning in different parts of the hose.

20       9. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of claims 6-8, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the cross-sectional shape of the groove is different in different parts of the hose.

25       10. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of claims 1-9, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the hose has at least two expansion portions, which are uniformly distributed along the circumference of the hose casing.

30       11. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of claims 1-10, c h a r a c t e r i s e d in that the hose has four wall portions in addition to four expansion portions which are alternately arranged along the circumference of the hose casing.

35       12. A method for manufacturing a hose according to claim 1, the hose material being extruded, c h a r a c t e r i s e d by extruding, in addition to the hose material and together with this, a form material, which is adapted to be a preform for the hose material for the desired configuration of expansion portions and wall portions.

13. A method according to claim 12, wherein the form material is arranged along the outer circumference of the hose material.

5 14. A method according to claim 12 or 13, wherein the form material is accumulated in the portions of the hose material which are adapted to form expansion portions.

10 15. A method according to any one of claims 12-14, wherein the form material is an elastic material which extends along the circumference of the hose material.

16. A method according to claim 15, wherein the form material in the completed hose is arranged along the circumference of the hose material and provides a smooth outer face for the hose.

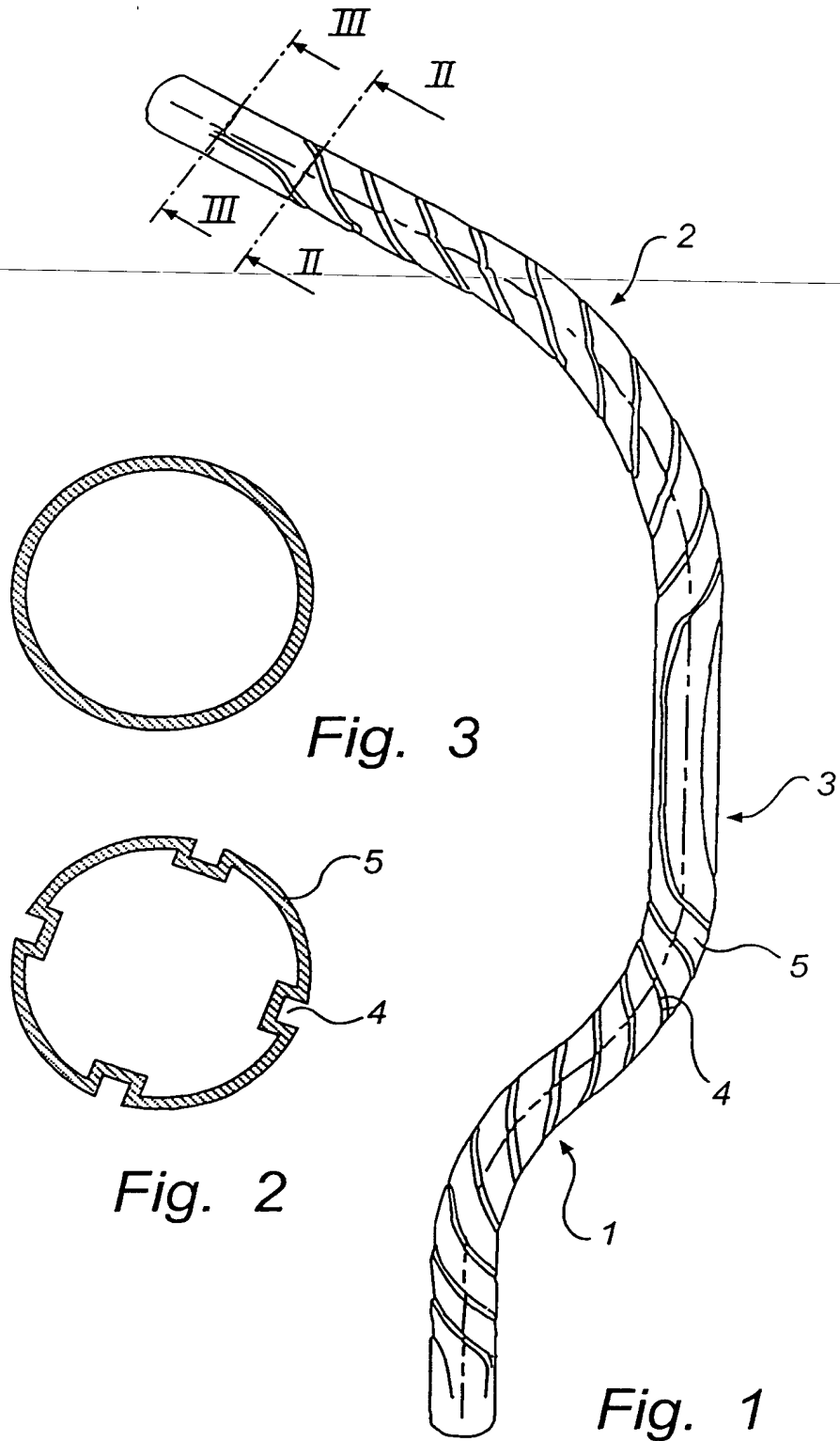
15 17. A method according to any one of claims 12-15, wherein the form material is removed from the hose material in order to form the completed hose.

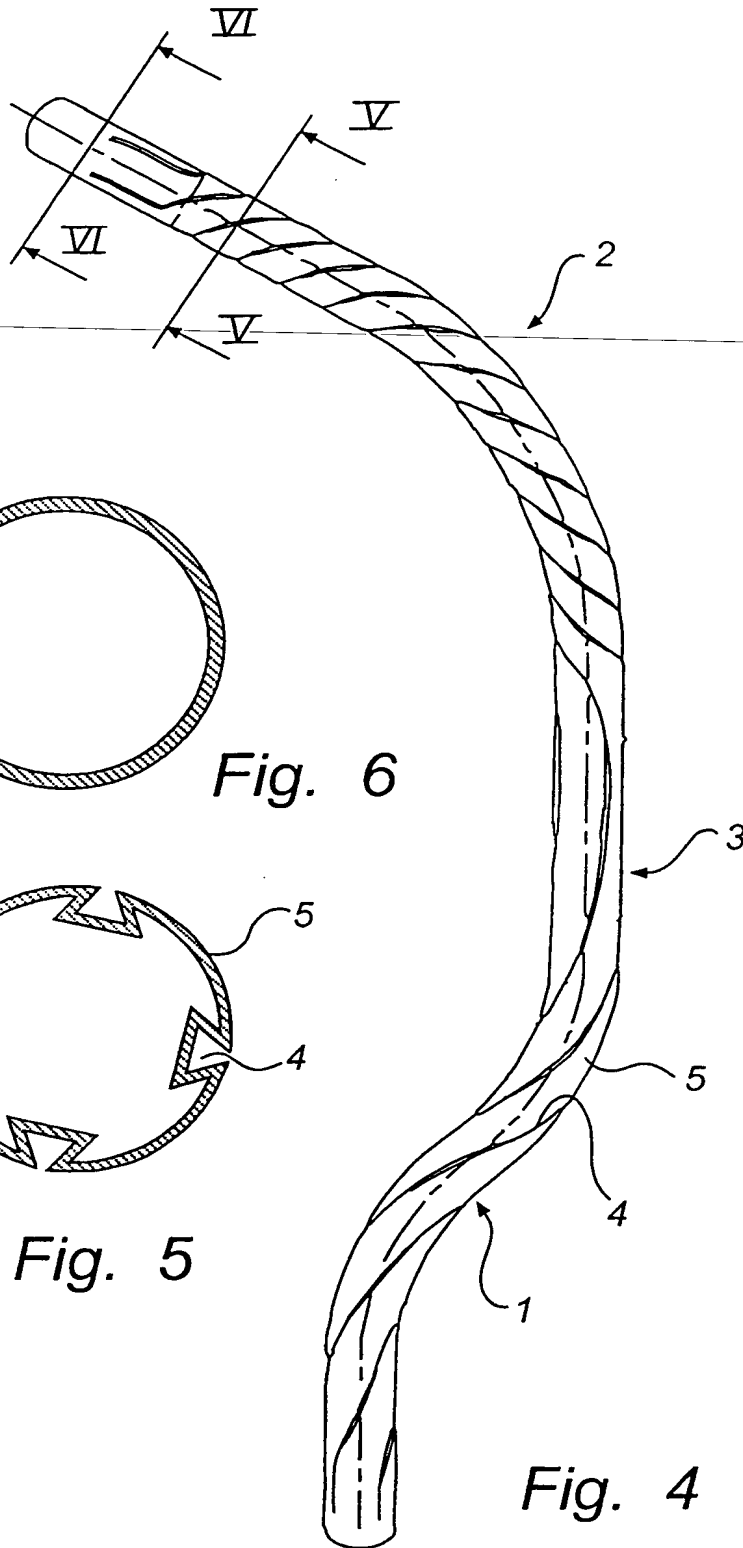
20 18. A method according to claim 17, wherein the form material has the property that it can be washed away from the hose material.

19. A hose according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein the hose along its circumference is provided with an elastic material.

25 20. A hose according to any one of claims 1-11, wherein the hose along its inner circumference is provided with an elastic material.

1/3







3/3

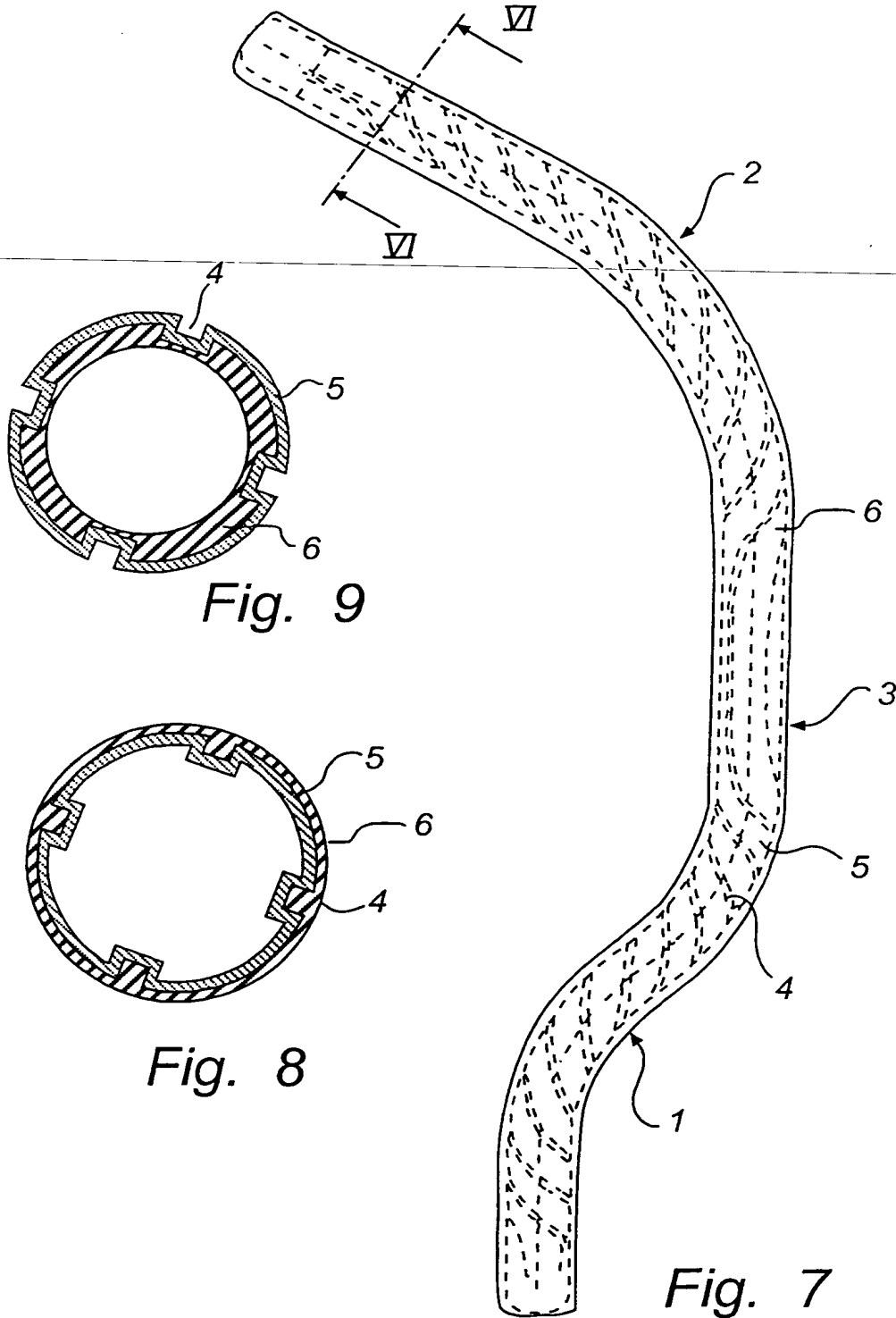


Fig. 9

Fig. 8

Fig. 7

## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01163

## A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC7: F16L 11/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC7: F16L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	SE 368449 B (FRANKISCHE ISOLIERROHR- U. METALLWAREN-WERKE GEBR. KIRCHNER), 1 July 1974 (01.07.74), figure 3 --	1,5,6
X	US 3050087 A (D.M. CAPLAN), 21 August 1962 (21.08.62), figures 1-3 --	1,5,6
X	US 3318335 A (C.M. HELLER), 9 May 1967 (09.05.67), figures 1-34 --	1,5,6,10
X	US 5397157 A (HEMPEL ET AL), 14 March 1995 (14.03.95), figure 1 --	1,5,6

 Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. See patent family annex.

## \* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

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"&amp;" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

26 Sept 2000

Date of mailing of the international search report

13 -10- 2000

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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01163

## C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	SE 403564 B (AB ELECTROLUX), 28 August 1978 (28.08.78)  -- -----	

**INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT**

Information on patent family members

01/08/00

International application No.

PCT/SE 00/01163

Patent document cited in search report			Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
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US	3318335	A	09/05/67	NONE		
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				SE	7601503 A	12/08/77
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REPLACED BY  
ART 34 AMDT  
ART 34 AMDT  
1/01/29

CLAIMS

1. A medium-carrying hose, preferably for pressure  
5 medium and for use in e.g. engine compartments, the wall  
of the hose comprising at least one wall portion (5)  
which is connected with at least one expansion portion  
(4) to form a continuous hose casing, so that the circum-  
10 ference of the hose is variable between a minimum value,  
when the expansion portion (4) is unexpanded, and a maxi-  
mum value, when the expansion portion (4) is maximally  
expanded, characterised in that said expan-  
sion portion (4) extends in the transverse and the lon-  
15 gitudinal direction of the hose, the wall portions (5)  
being displaced relative to each other in the transverse  
as well as the longitudinal direction of the hose as the  
circumference increases and the expansion portion (4)  
expands.

2. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 1,  
20 characterised in that the wall and expansion  
portions (5, 4) are differently formed in different parts  
(1, 2, 3) along the hose in order to control, during  
expansion or vibration of the hose, the direction of  
motion of the different parts (1, 2, 3) in a desirable  
25 manner.

2. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 1 or 2,  
characterised in that the relationships of the  
wall and expansion portions (5, 4) are different in dif-  
ferent parts along the hose (1, 2, 3) in order to con-  
30 trol, during expansion of the hose, the direction of  
motion of the different parts (1, 2, 3) in a desirable  
manner.

3. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of  
claims 1-3, characterised in that the hose  
35 is preformed to have a certain extent in the longitudinal  
direction, and that the design of, and the relationships  
of, the wall and expansion portions (5, 4) in the hose

casing in each part of the hose is adapted to the preform of the hose in the respective parts (1, 2, 3) of the hose.

4~~8~~. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of  
5 claims 1-4, characterised in that the expansion portion is a groove in the hose casing when this is in an unexpanded state.

5~~6~~. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 5,  
characterised in that the groove is helically  
10 turned seen in the longitudinal direction of the hose.

6~~7~~. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 6,  
characterised in that the helical groove has  
a varying number of turns per unit of length of the hose.

7~~8~~. A medium-carrying hose according to claim 6 or 7,  
15 characterised in that the helical groove has different direction of turning in different parts of the hose.

8~~9~~. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of  
claims 6-8, characterised in that the cross-  
20 sectional shape of the groove is different in different parts of the hose.

9~~10~~. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of  
claims 1-9, characterised in that the hose  
has at least two expansion portions, which are uniformly  
25 distributed along the circumference of the hose casing.

10~~11~~. A medium-carrying hose according to any one of  
claims 1-10, characterised in that the hose  
has four wall portions in addition to four expansion por-  
tions which are alternately arranged along the circum-  
30 ference of the hose casing.

13~~12~~. A method for manufacturing a hose according to  
claim 1, the hose material being extruded, character-  
terised by extruding, in addition to the hose mate-  
rial and together with this, a form material, which is  
35 adapted to be a preform for the hose material for the  
desired configuration of expansion portions and wall por-  
tions.



## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

## NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

To:

Commissioner  
 US Department of Commerce  
 United States Patent and Trademark  
 Office, PCT  
 2011 South Clark Place Room  
 CP2/5C24  
 Arlington, VA 22202  
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 in its capacity as elected Office

Date of mailing (day/month/year) 26 February 2001 (26.02.01)	
International application No. PCT/SE00/01163	Applicant's or agent's file reference 2006531
International filing date (day/month/year) 06 June 2000 (06.06.00)	Priority date (day/month/year) 29 June 1999 (29.06.99)
Applicant RYHMAN, Morgan	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

 in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

16 January 2001 (16.01.01)

 in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:2. The election  was was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland	Authorized officer R. E. Stoffel
Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38



Nummer:  
Int. Cl. 2:  
Anmeldetag:  
Offenlegungstag:

27 05 335  
F 16 L 11/12  
9. Februar 1977  
18. August 1977

2705335

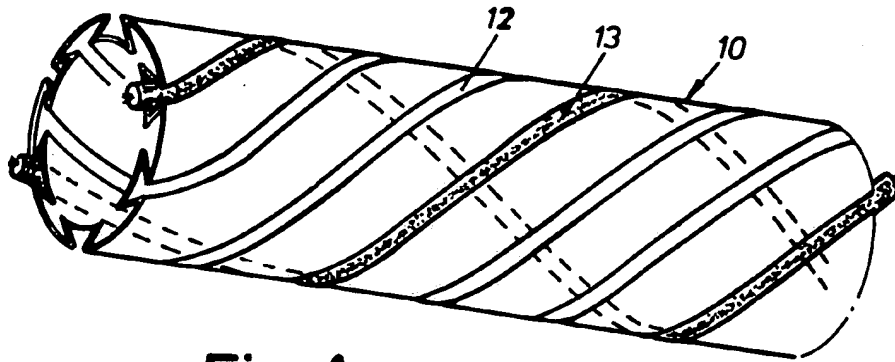


Fig. 1

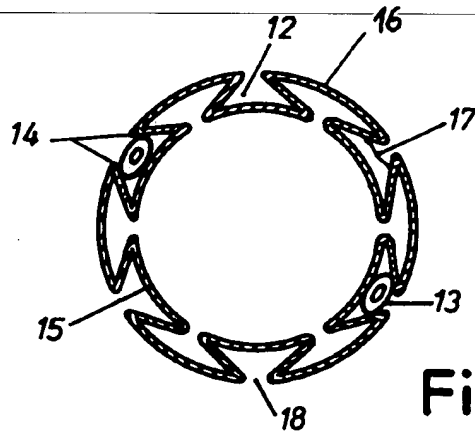


Fig. 2

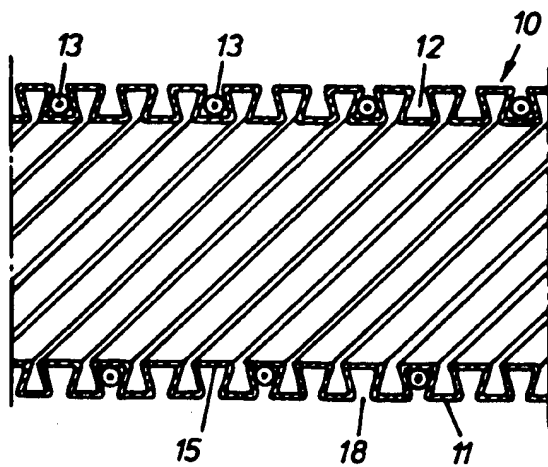


Fig. 3

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⑤

Int. Cl. 2:

**F 16 L 11/12**

A 47 L 9/24

⑯ **BUNDESREPUBLIK DEUTSCHLAND**



**DT 27 05 335 A 1**

⑪

# **Offenlegungsschrift 27 05 335**

⑫

Aktenzeichen: P 27 05 335.6

⑬

Anmeldetag: 9. 2. 77

⑭

Offenlegungstag: 18. 8. 77

⑳

Unionspriorität:

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11. 2. 76 Schweden 7601503

㉕

Bezeichnung: **Biegsamer Schlauch, insbesondere für Staubsauger**

㉖

Anmelder: **AB Electrolux, Stockholm**

㉗

Vertreter: **Beyer, W., Dipl.-Ing.; Jochem, B., Dipl.-Wirtsch.-Ing.; Pat.-Anwälte, 6000 Frankfurt**

㉘

Erfinder: **Kilström, Lars Gunnar, Täby (Schweden)**

**DT 27 05 335 A 1**

DEUTSCHES PATENTAMT

8. 77 709 833/648

4/70

Patentansprüche

1. Biegsamer Schlauch mit einer oder mehreren Nuten zur Aufnahme elektrischer Leiter, insbesondere für Staubsauger, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Nuten (12) als schraubengangförmige, nach außen offene Schwalbenschwanznuten ausgebildet sind.

2. Schlauch nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Öffnungsspalt (18) der Schwalbenschwanznuten (12) etwas kleiner ist als die Dicke der elektrischen Leiter (13).

3. Schlauch nach Anspruch 1 oder 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die zwischen dem Boden (15) der Nuten (12) und der äußeren Mantelfläche (16) gemessene Tiefe der Nuten etwas größer ist als die Dicke der elektrischen Leiter (13).

4. Schlauch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die Nuten (12) eine Steigung von 5 bis 10 cm haben.

5. Schlauch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß mehrere parallele Nuten (12) vorgesehen sind.

6. Schlauch nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß der Schlauch in an sich bekannter Weise eine geflochtene Hülle hat.

ORIGINAL INSPECTED

EI I 1452/F.2.1977 709833/0848

2705335

Patentanwälte  
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Dipl.-Wirtsch.-Ing. B.Jochem

Frankfurt am Main

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Staufenstrasse 36

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In Sachen:

Aktiebolaget Electrolux  
Luxbacken 1  
S-105 45 Stockholm

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Biegsamer Schlauch, insbesondere für  
Staubsauger.

---

Die Erfindung betrifft einen biegsamen Schlauch mit einer oder mehreren Nuten zur Aufnahme elektrischer Leiter, insbesondere für Staubsauger.

Es ist bekannt, in einen biegsamen Schlauch einen oder mehrere elektrische Leiter einzulassen, um z.B. motorisch angetriebene Zusatzgeräte für Staubsauger, beispielsweise eine Walzenbürste, mit dem Staubsauger zu verbinden. Durch das Einbetten der elektrischen Leiter in den Schlauch wird die Handhabung des Staubsaugers erleichtert, da keine losen Kabel zwischen dem Staubsauger und dem Zusatzgerät herumhängen.

Zu dem genannten Zweck ist es bekannt, einen elektrischen Leiter im wesentlichen schraubengangförmig auf einen Schlauch mit einer weich nachgiebigen Außenschicht aufzuwickeln. Auf diese Weise wird der elektrische Leiter mehr oder weniger in das weich nachgiebige Material eingebettet mit der Folge, daß der Schlauch dadurch verhältnis-

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3.

mäßig steif wird und dann schwer zu handhaben ist.

Alternativ ist vorgeschlagen worden, einen Schlauch aus mehreren Lagen zusammzusetzen und den elektrischen Leiter in einer Nut in einer der Lagen unterzubringen. Der Schlauch ist in diesem Falle flexibler, da sich der elektrische Leiter in der Nut in einem gewissen Maße bewegen kann. Vor allem Beweglichkeit in axialer Richtung ist wichtig, damit die größte Spannung, die sich beim Biegen des Schlauchs ergibt, von diesem selbst und nicht vom elektrischen Leiter aufgenommen wird. Wenn dagegen die beim Biegen auftretenden Spannungen auf den elektrischen Leiter übertragen werden, wirkt sich dies so aus, daß der Schlauch steif wird und die Gefahr besteht, daß der elektrische Leiter nach kurzer Gebrauchsdauer beschädigt wird oder bricht.

Schließlich ist es auch schon bekannt, den elektrischen Leiter in einen freien Raum zwischen zwei konzentrischen Schläuchen zu legen. Auch in diesem Fall sollte der Leiter in Form einer Schraube gewickelt werden, wenn Biegebelastungen des Leiters und dadurch verursachte Gefahren, daß es zum Bruch und zu Betriebsunterbrechungen kommt, vermieden werden sollen.

Der Erfindung liegt die Aufgabe zugrunde, einen zur Aufnahme wenigstens eines elektrischen Leiters geeigneten Schlauch zu schaffen, der sich leicht herstellen und montieren läßt. Zur Lösung dieser Aufgabe wird erfindungsgemäß vorgeschlagen, daß die Nuten, welche zur Aufnahme der elektrischen Leiter dienen, als schraubengangförmige, nach außen offene Schwalbenschwanznuten ausgebildet sind.

Die Erfindung wird nachstehend an Hand eines in der Zeichnung dargestellten Ausführungsbeispiels näher erläutert.

Es zeigen:

. 4.

- Fig. 1 eine perspektivische Seitenansicht eines Schlauchs gemäß der Erfindung,
- Fig. 2 einen Querschnitt durch den Schlauch nach Fig. 1,
- Fig. 3 einen Längsschnitt durch einen Schlauch gemäß der Erfindung.
- 

Der in der Zeichnung dargestellte, insgesamt mit 10 bezeichnete Schlauch besteht aus leicht biegsamem Material und bildet eine selbsttragende Einheit. Zwischen äußeren Rippen 11 ist wenigstens eine schraubengangförmige Nut 12 ausgebildet, die einen elektrischen Leiter 13 aufnehmen kann. Wie die Zeichnung zeigt, sind die Nuten 12 Schwalbenschwanznuten. Es sind insgesamt sechs parallellaufende Nuten vorgesehen, von denen im Ausführungsbeispiel zwei elektrische Leiter 13 aufnehmen. Jede Nut hat eine Steigung von ungefähr 5 bis 10cm.

Wie aus Fig. 2 hervorgeht, bewirkt die im Verhältnis zur Bodenbreite schmalere Breite der Öffnung 18 der Nuten, welche durch die Kanten 14 begrenzt wird, daß die elektrischen Leiter 13 etwas zusammengedrückt werden. Auf diese Weise wird verhindert, daß die elektrischen Leiter aus ihren Nuten fallen. Gleichzeitig erlauben die Maße der Nuten jedoch ein gewisses Maß an Beweglichkeit der elektrischen Leiter in ihren Nuten. In einer praktischen Ausführung wurde z.B. die Tiefe der Nuten, gemessen von ihrem Boden 15 bis zur äußeren Mantelfläche 16 des Schlauchs, so dimensioniert, daß sie etwas größer war als die Dicke der elektrischen Leiter. Der Querschnitt der Nuten ist im wesentlichen ein Dreieck mit gleichlangen Schenkeln 17, wobei die äußeren Enden der Schenkel fehlen.

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Da der Schlauch 10 aus einem einzigen Stück besteht und der elektrische Leiter in sehr einfacher Weise von außen in die Nut 12 durch deren Öffnung 18 eingeführt werden kann, sind Herstellung und Montage einfach und billig. Falls gewünscht, kann der Schlauch mit den darin eingebetteten elektrischen Leitern auch noch zusätzlich mit einer geflochtenen Hülle umgeben werden.

1  
Patentansprüche /

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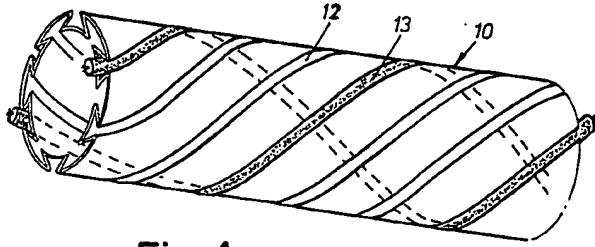


Fig. 1

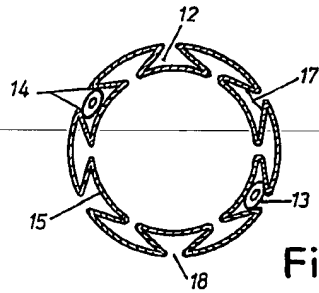


Fig. 2

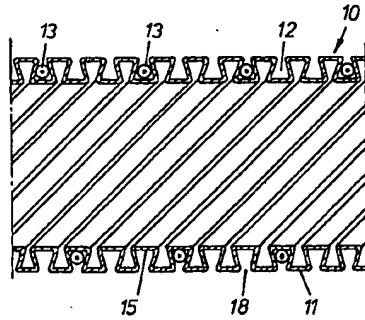


Fig. 3



1 516 612

- (21) Application No. 3166/77 (22) Filed 26 Jan. 1977 (19)
- (31) Convention Application No. 7 601 503 (32) Filed 11 Feb. 1976 in
- (33) Sweden (SE)
- (44) Complete Specification published 5 July 1978
- (51) INT. CL.<sup>3</sup> F16L 11/12 A47L 9/24
- (52) Index at acceptance  
F2P 1A12 1A19B 1A9 1B7



(54) HOSE INCLUDING ONE OR MORE THAN ONE ELECTRIC CONDUCTOR

(71) We, ELECTROLUX LIMITED, a British company, of Electrolux Works, Luton, Bedfordshire, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a flexible hose including one or more than one electric conductor, for use for example with a vacuum cleaner.

It is known to equip a hose with one or more than one electric conductor for connecting a motor-driven implement, e.g. a motor-driven rotary barrel brush of a vacuum cleaner nozzle, to the vacuum cleaner. Thus handling of the implement is made easier, as no loose cables between the vacuum cleaner and the implement are required.

A hose is known, in which an electric conductor is wound mainly helically around a layer of resilient material, surrounding an inner hose wall. Thus, the conductor is more or less embedded in the resilient material, which results in the hose being rather stiff and difficult to handle.

Alternatively, it has been suggested to provide a hose with more than one wall layer and to place the electric conductor in a groove formed in one of the layers. Thus, the hose will to some extent be flexible, owing to the conductor being somewhat movable, mainly in axial direction, so that most of the stress resulting when the hose is bent, is taken up by the hose itself and not by the conductor. If the conductor is subject to such stress the hose will become stiff and there will be a risk of the conductor being damaged or broken after some time in use.

Moreover, it is known to place the electric conductor in a free space between two concentric tubes. Also in this case it is important to arrange the conductor in the form of a helix in the longitudinal direction of the hose, to avoid bending stress in the conductor and the risk of breakage and interruption of service.

An object of the invention is to make a

hose in a relatively simple way, equipped with an electric conductor or conductors and adapted for use with a vacuum cleaner.

According to this invention there is provided a flexible hose having one or more than one electric conductor and comprising a single tube of flexible material which has at least one radially outwardly narrowing open groove containing a single conductor, the or each groove being helical in the length direction of the hose and being adapted to receive and retain a conductor therein.

One embodiment of the invention will now be described by way of example, with reference to the accompanying diagrammatic drawing, in which:—

Figure 1 is a perspective view;

Figure 2 is a cross section; and

Figure 3 is a longitudinal section.

A hose 10 is made of flexible material, for example plastics, and is self-supporting. It has corrugations 11, which are shaped so that at least one radially outwardly narrowing groove 12 which is helical in the longitudinal direction of the hose and is open at the outside of the hose, is formed. In this groove an electric conductor 13 is accommodated. In the present embodiment six such concentric grooves 12 are shown, arranged next to each other at the outer surface of the hose. Two of the grooves contain electric conductors 13. Each groove has a pitch of about 5 to 10 cm.

As appears from Figure 2 the width of the opening 18 of the groove, which is defined by two edges 14, somewhat decreases the thickness of the conductor 13. In this way the conductor is prevented from falling out of the groove, but at the same time the dimensions of the groove also allow some degree of movability of the conductor in the groove. For instance, the depth of the groove, i.e. the distance between the bottom 15 of the groove and the outer surface 16 of the hose, is such that it somewhat exceeds the thickness of the conductor. The cross section of the groove is mainly triangular with equal sides 17 forming the radially outwardly narrowing groove, and one apex of the triangle, directed towards the outer surface 16 of the hose, omitted.

- As the hose 10 is a one-piece structure and the conductor is inserted in a simple way from the outside into the groove 12 through the opening 18 the hose is relatively simple and cheap to manufacture. Alternatively, a braided case may be applied around the hose.
- 10 WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—
1. A flexible hose having one or more than one electric conductor and comprising a tube of flexible material which has at least one radially outwardly narrowing open groove containing a single conductor, the or each groove being helical in the length direction of the hose and being adapted to receive and retain a conductor therein.
- 15 2. A hose according to claim 1 which is corrugated with a plurality of the grooves.
- 20 3. A hose according to claim 1 wherein the width of the opening of the or each groove is less than the thickness of the conductor.
- 25 4. A hose according to any preceding claim wherein the distance between the bottom of the or each groove and the outer surface of the hose exceeds the thickness of the conductor.
5. A hose according to any preceding claim wherein several concentric helical grooves are arranged next to each other, at least one of the grooves retaining a conductor.
6. A hose according to any preceding claim wherein the pitch of the or each groove is from 5 to 10 cms.
7. A hose according to claim 1 wherein the cross section of the or each groove is mainly triangular with equal sides forming the narrowing portion of the groove, that apex of the triangle which is directed outwardly being omitted so that the groove is open.
8. A flexible hose constructed and arranged substantially as herein described and shown in the drawing.

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Printed for Her Majesty's Stationery Office by Burgess & Son (Abingdon), Ltd.—1978.  
Published at The Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, WC2A 1AY  
from which copies may be obtained.